REICHSTAG AND THE TARIFF.

INTERESTING STRUGGLE IS NEAR IN GERMANY.

Present Tariff Proposals Probably Not tag Expected—The Parties and the Hall Where the Debates Will Be Held.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The reassembly of the Reichstag is at hand and the air is full of preparation for the coming battle over tariff. It will be an interesting and even momentous struggle, for the issues are great and great forces are arrayed

Looked at in one way the contest is between industry and agriculture; in another, between protection and reciprocity; in still a third, between the old Germany and the new. What is to be hoped, and what may be confidently expected, is that neither industrialists nor protectionists will obtain a decisive victory, the one to the detriment of the other, but that the comr sense members of both parties will ultimately arrive at a compromise—an adjustment (Ausgleich), as Minister of Comnerce Möller lately called it-that will establish fair reciprocal tariff relations between Germany and foreign countries, and at the same time reconcile the conflicting interests of German industry and agriculture.

Should this come about, the amended tariff will pave the way for a fresh set of nternational commercial treaties which, again will herald the dawn of recovery from the "dark days" now lowering over Germany. Should it not come about, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that, commercially, modern Germany will go to pieces in a few years.

And yet one of the objects I have in writing is to deprecate anything like apprehension. Not only will the tariff now proposed be modified by the Federal Council, (Bundesrath) before it is laid before the Reichstag, but every one here is aware that It is simply a tarif d'essai - a "tariff sketch" is the official name for it-a species of offensive and defensive weapon with which to approach other nations when negotiating the agreements which are to replace the Caprivi treaties that go out of effect on

If the proposals of the German Government were serious they would be absurd. Take the cases of bicycles and pianos; they are not the most important, but they will serve as illustrations. The proposed tariff puts a duty of 150 marks (about \$37.50) on any bicycle imported from abroad. A very fair machine can now be had in almost any country for this sum or very little more. Therefore it can be had in Germany; and, accordingly, as no one in Germany will dream of buying an imported bicycle the duty is absolutely prohibitive, and perhaps not a single bicycle will enter Germany from abroad. That is apparently the intention of the Government. But it is only a pretended one. The Government knows quite well that in such circumstances America or England would retort-"very well, if you will have no trade with us in bicycles we will have no trade with you in textiles or something else "

The German piano industry, again, requires certain woods, among them maple, birch, alder, pear and others, which are not grown in sufficiently good qualities in Germany, and yet these woods are absurdly taxed in the tariff. Does the Government desire to destroy the German piano industry Evidently not: and still it would be practically destroyed if their proposals were adopted.

In short, the proposals are not serious, for the Government knows that with such a tariff international trade would die away and international relations soon become embittered. Homer was nodding certainly marck said that unfriendly tariff relations between two countries were compatible with friendly political ones. Possibly the converse is true and that political hostility does not necessarily involve commercial hostility. But however that may be, it is highly probable that if the trade interests of two countries are in violent opposition it will not be very long before the political sentiments of the countries are in violent opposition, too.

The fact is the question is one mainly for experts who can compare accurately and adjust impartially the multiplex conditions of various countries, and accordingly the suggestion recently made by the Italian ex-Minister Luzzatti of an international Tariff Conference has not a little to recommend it. Unfortunately the Reichstag which has to discuss and decide the tariff, contains few such experts, and the experts it does contain are not above all suspicion of partiality. Still there is such thing as parliamentary common sense; there is common sense in all assemblies and it is likely the Reichstag's common sense will finally prevail.

The Reichstag may either accept the tariff as amended by the Bundesrath (an operation not concluded), or it may modify it, or it may reject it. In any case the consent both of the Bundesrath and of the Kaiser must be had before it goes into effect. The Reichstag will most probably adopt the second course, and all parties will be grumblingly contented and the

To give an idea of the variety of interesta the "Particularismus," as the German politicians call it in the Chamber, a short account of parties in the Reichstag. with the names of some of the prominen men in them, may be given. But first let me get the so-called Agrarian party out of the way. As will be seen from the following letter, written by one of the Agrarian leaders there is, strictly speaking, no Agrarian party, but only a numerous and influential tody of Agrarian opinion. My

borrespondent myr: There is no Agrarian parliamentary party either in the Reinfolds or in the various Landings of the Lungire. The Agrarians belong to several different parand superially to the Conservatives the Free Sisting entires, the National Labor sie, and the Anti-Sentitive but toney Agenriant are entirely independent. Their poslitical aim is to eministe agriculture as the fundamental principle (Grandonia) of Greenany's sconsinic life and progress, med to protect the interest of the German middle ciacs. They are witing, without exceptions, to employed a strong monarchy and all the cause there they bende that the

monaroby shall be strictly constitutions! And my correspondent mentioned as president men Baron von Wangenbeim Monteier, D: Hobe and far faceted The last is a well-known therin journalist The parties which have a registered status and learnes in the Reichstag Latiding

are as fullows for in all First Conservatives 46 icadess In construent Court Entite, and Haron you

Sixth-Freisinnige Folks party, 27; Dr. Langenhaus, Dr. Muller-Sagan, Richter. Seventh-German Folks party, 7; Dr.

Eighth-Anti-Semite, 9; von Sonnen berg, Raab. Ninth—Social Democrats, 57; Singer, Bebel, Ledebour, Auer Dietz. Tenth-Polish, 14; Dr. Jadzeweski, Von Zarlinski and Cegielski.

The programmes of the nine parties are so vague and the lines of demarcation are in some cases so obscure, that the characteristics of each group are not briefly to be made intelligible. Reading the programmes, indeed, is like reading the debates of the English Parliament of a hundred or two hundred years ago, so full are they of the broadest general demands for all forms of liberty, personal and corporate. One might almost think that the German was only to-day striving for things that the American or the Englishman has been enjoying for a century It will be enough here to say that while the Catholic Centrum, which now throws its weight into one scale, now into another, according to the measure before the House, is the largest and most influential, the Freisinniges represent a species of bourgeois opposition, and the Conservatives Church and State "as by law established." The aims of the National Liberals are so far definite that they demand certain fiscal reforms, the abolition of monopolies (not by any means a modern demand, however), and the payment of members. All of the parties, needless to say, profess to work strenuously for the unification of Germany, but it is rare that any such idea is made prominent in the Government is by far the best of patriots. As to the Social Democrats, they have been too often and too ably treated of in THE SUN for me to touch on their numbers and power. Their strength is increasing daily, and if ever there shall be a revo-lution in Germany it will have this party for

The Reichstag as now constituted is the first Parliament of the German Empire founded after the Franco-Prussian War. It consists of 397 members, each of whom is supposed to represent 100,000 of the population Of the 397, no fewer than 236 are Prussian, Bavaria sending 8. Saxony 23, Wurtemburg 17, Alsaceorraine 15, Baden 14, Hessen 9, Schwerin Weimar 3, Oldenburg 3, Hamburg 3, Meiningen 3, Koburg and Anhalt 2 each, and ten smaller States 1 each. With certain exceptions every German who has completed his twenty-fifth year has the right to vote. The exceptions are persons actually serving with the army, crimin-

als, bankrupts, lunatics, and paupers. The Reichstag, like the Bundesrath, nust decide by an absolute majority of members, but its decisions, as said before, require the assent of the Bundesrath and of the Kaiser. It has the right to originate bills and send petitions for consideration to the Bundesrath and the Imperial Chancellor. The members are privileged as to what they say in or out of the Reichstag. and cannot be arrested during the actual session on a criminal charge without the Reichstag's consent unless taken in delicto or arrested the day following the offence. Members are not paid though they are paid in the Prussian Landtag (Diet) to which many Reichstag members also belong. The proceedings of the Reichstag

The Parliament sits in the new and magnificent building lying just outside the Brandenburg Gate at the top of the famous street "Unter den Linden." It is what the guide books describe as a "noble pile." built of gray granite, with an air of solid grandeur, a large gilded dome, and a fine tatue of Prince Bismarck, lately unveiled by the Emperor, in front of it. There is usually no bustle, no crowds observable seembles; and almost the only sign of life the grand square is the passage of the the want of life and movement is equally striking, and as one passes along the vaulted stone corridors lighted from above by the electric light, even at this early hour, for it is not yet 1 o'clock, one would imagine he was traversing some ancient cloister. Unstairs, where the stranger enters the galleries of the chamber, the ceremonies renind one of the theatre. Tickets are needed to obtain admission and one will probably find oneself in a reservierte loge exactly as in the opera house. The corridors here are well-lighted, well-warmed, and well-carpeted, with attendants in evening dress to take one's hat and coat and umbrella, show one to one's seat, and hand one a programme of the proceedings with a colored lithograph f the Chamber. Nor will a fee, judiciously

The first glance round the Chamber conveys an overpowering impression of brownness. Brown is the German color par excellence. German soups and sauces are almost invariably of this unhappy color. The German view of life is brown. Here, too, everything is brownwalls, seats, desks, the raised semi-circle of ministerial benches, everything. All is just now still, for it is yet early, and mly three or four attendants are moving quietly about the floor. You have the sensation of being in church before the service begins. Then a member puts in us head at a small side door, only. ever, to withdraw it when satisfied that his friends have not arrived. By and by a few members drop it: and commence thatting in little groups. Then suddenly bells tintinnabulate in all parts of the building and the press and strangers' gatieries begin to fill, but it is not until the President, Count Ballestrem, appears from schind the Presidential box and takes his eat that the members your in in numbers. Even now there are few signs of quiet or of order. The President rings his bell, out it has not the slightest effect, and sparently used to the general disrement I has appende, for deciment the sitting open

The proceedings have begun, a member s on his feet speaking loudly and energetically, but no matter how energetic or load ue is, only his immediate neighbors seem o pay the least attention to him. A few members are treated differently men tibe Horr Betzel or Herr Blager, who often rise to oratory that there is only one man who when he stands up to address the Reich stag attracts all eyes and requesticates all attention. The man is found you Buice The attenution is that to the spenker's term. them and frustramortike attenueum his in canno and acamerial control copie, but still more perhaps to the fact that the Inperial Distortion and German Famiga Minister. Minimpreh's shariple and hazer's right-hand man, has nearly always

To Found an All-hopes Town

something of importance in any

Henced Free Connectedation is Councillor General Experiments. In Councillor General Experiments of the interest of the interes From the Borningham News

Fifth-Freisinnige, 12; Rickert, Dr. Pach- OUR SOUTH AMERICAN MARKET

RAPIDLY GROWING DEMAND FOR OUR GOODS THERE.

England, France and Germany Unable to Meet Our Competition—Examples of Our Increased Trade—South American Peculiarities—Reciprocity.

"If the business done by all manufacturers in the United States with their customers in South America has increased in the last eight years as ours has it is a matter of about one more decade when American-made goods will have displaced all others in that continent," said a maker of vehicles after he had read a cabled order from a South American customer for enough carriages to keep his factory running night and day for six weeks to come.

"The newspapers have said much for score of months or so about the increase of American exports to Europe; they have told wonderful true stories of how we are competing with England in English mar-kets, with France in French markets, with Germany in German markets, but hardly a word has been said until very recently about our advance in the markets of South America and our victorious competition there with England, France and Germany "We read from time to time that German interests in Cuba, Brazil and Argentina are increasing, and that England's interests in Mexico and Central and South America were never so great, but we seldom see a note of the battle for business that is being fought under the equator by American nanufacturers and their agents.

"It is a fact that ploughs are being shipped by the trainload from Moline, Ill., to South America, and that a steamship company whose vessels ply between London and Buenos Ayres has contracted for every inch of its space which will be available for the transportation of American heavy machinery for a year to come

"A certain importing firm in South America has a standing order with a United States firm for a certain number of thousands of shovels to be shipped every month yet the demand is so great that a special order for 12,000 more, to be shipped at the earliest moment possible, was received by

"And now comes this order, which will keep the wheels in our factory running night and day for more than a month These orders formerly, and not so many years ago, went to England, France and

"I have been informed by our agents in South America, who handle many and various lines of goods, that this trade has been transferred from England, France and Germany to the United States because of the superior excellence of American goods, the quickness with which they can be delivered and their comparative cheapness. This order which I have just received must be shipped from our factory not later than six weeks from to-day.

*Under present labor conditions it could not be shipped from any factory in England in less than six months, and the delay in France would be even greater.

"The reason why very few orders for rehicles for use in South America are placed in Germany is that the German vehicles do not possess the strength or comfort of those made in the United States, England or France. They are low in price, but they are cheaply made and soon wear out.

"The sale of American products in South America depends upon price, just as it does in England, France, Germany and every other country where the use of American goods is increasing, and the feeling against the United States which is known to exist in certain Latin-American countries disappears when it becomes a matter of dollars. When an article is desired it is bought where it can be had for the least money, no matter where it was made.

"Moreover, the fact that it is of American manufacture gives it a reputation for exelectric cars and a few inquisitive strangers, cellence which similar articles made in Baedeker in hand. Entering the building other countries do not have. There is a great importing house in Buenos Ayres, the members of which are Englishmen.

"If you walk through their warehouses you will see cars, machines of all kinds, wheelbarrows, ploughs, shovels, axes, bicycles and household articles without number, and on every one of them are the letters, 'U. S. A.' a sign, the members of the firm acknowledge, of good quality and good value.

"The South Americans, we have learned, want American goods. For years they have stood at their ports of entry, so to speak and with extended arms have invited us to come. Some firms grudgingly accepted the invitation and are now reaping a harvest of orders which keep the wheels running all night long and mean dividends.

Take, for example, the company which represent. Nine years ago we did not ship one dollar's worth of goods to South America. During the panicky year of 1893, our total South American business amounted to two sample vehicles. The following year it amounted to \$5,000.

"Since then, in order to keep pace with the increase in that trade the capacity of our works has twice been doubled, and one South American country alone will take one-third of our total output for the

But a manufacturer cannot remain in his office in the United States, apathetic and uninterested, and expect to get Nouth American business He, or his agents, must investigate the conditions in every narket in which he desires to trade and he must conform in every detail to those enditions. The taste of individual pur chasers must be consulted and an earnest effort made to provide what is wanted

Manufacturers in England. Frame and Germany are apparently more willing to adopt suggestions from foreign customers than are those in the United States. The greatest blunder made by our manufacturern who are fighting for enport trade is in forwarding goods which are not wanted

"If me sent an ordinary huggy or surrey Bouth America I do not believe that it could be given away fortain impero in one country down there kegan atout five rouse ago to urge us to supply them with a beliatele of unumum pasters; We declined because me thought is exactly not be make

After much importanted as complied with their request and begins to supply the valuele about two reasts ago. The consegranted streetment in over fronteems from those as grantefying marginates. For this remains we are proposed to build any style of suschise for by our flouth Assertions sugarmore We have learned that they know Letter that we what they want

'Our experience has shown or that as a ruse American manufacturors do not know have to constant a exercise for krantones over renigo in though America. We have learned that it is of prime importance for the Amercan compared traveller in foreign comtrice to know the language as well to the

try, but strange manners and strange

"The commercial traveler, as I said, must become thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of every country he visits before he can expect to do business in it. Moreover, he must make it plain that he appreciates the market in which he is trying to secure business by showing prospective customers articles which they want. This applies to vehicles as much as to all other lines of manufactures.

"I do not believe that any American manufacturer who is not in the South American trade appreciates even to a limited extent the wonderful possibilities of that market. I am not sure that those possibilities are fully appreciated by the concerns that have been in the trade for a dozen years or more. In my own case I know that if I had been told five years ago that to-day I would receive this order, worth \$40,000 to our company, I would have considered the informant a dreamer.

"Another point is that the South American purchaser wants to have an occasional look at the maker of what he is buying, and in some cases it becomes imperative for a member of the firm or the manager of the company to visit a given country about every so often. I know of one case in which the orders to a certain house had averaged about so much every year, but without the increase to be expected.

"Time and again the importing agent had urged the manager of the American house to make him a visit and go through country. The invitation was accepted after the manager's physician had ordered change of climate, and the result was such an increase in business that the visit is now made annually without orders from a physician.

"To me it has emphasized the fact that man cannot sit in his office and have ousiness come to him. In these days he must go after it.

"It is quite necessary for the United States to make an immediate and energetic move if anything of moment is to be done in the near future in Latin America, where the commercial stiuation is approaching, for us, a critical stage. Protective tariffs are to go into effect in some of those countries on Jan. 1, 1902, and some of the provisions of the respective tariffs are aimost prohibitive.

"Consequently, the American manufacturers who are now in that trade and ship thousands of dollars' worth of goods every year to Latin American countries must ge out of their chairs, remove their coats and get to work on reciprocity treaties if they do not want to see their spheres of activity even temporarily reduced.

say temporarily reduced because, with all due respect to the countries included in Latin America. I do not believe that they are at present in condition to manufacture all of the products which their tariffs cover and which they import from the United States The high tariff may cause them to stop buying for a few months, but necessity will drive them into the market again before very long.

"That it will be necessary for the American to make a strenuous effort to get the foothold in Argentina which he should have is evidenced by the fact that Europeans control the great business houses that country. The banks, railroads and street car lines are owned by Englishmen; the great importing firms are composed of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans or Spaniards, while the retailers are mostly French, Italians or Spaniards. The Americans are nowhere. Much of the influence of the Germans

and French in Argentina is due to the face that they have cultivated the Argentines and in many cases have intermarried with them. The Americans and Britons have surrounded themselves with more or less haughty reserve, with the result that an immense amount of trade which should have come to America or gone to England, has followed other channels. Before we can hope to secure that which is our due we must break down that reserve and treat the people as our equals "Thousands of emigrants are going

into Argentina every year and many of them remain there, working farms and building homes. They are making money, and every month, with the natural increase of the native population, the multitude of buyers is enlarged.

*A vastly increased demand for goods of all kinds must ensue and should be anticinated and met by American manufacturers. This can be accomplished in the most satisfactory manner under a reciprocity treaty of comprehensive dimensions. The sooner such a treaty is put in force the better it will be for American commerce."

MOOSE INVADES A BARNYARD.

Maine Man Finds One Calmiy Herding With His Cows and Drives Him Off MERCER, Me., Nov. 30 -There are two reasons why Hiram Sawtelle, a farmer living here, did not have a large supply of moose steaks hung up in his woodshed

Hiram's disappointment was his lack of familiarity with the game laws of this istate and, secondly, his wife thought she knew more about the statutes than she really did. When Hiram went out to his barn last Sunday morning he discovered a large bull moose in with his herd of cows Now Farmer Sawtelle has hanging over his fireplace in his house, an excellent rific and as he was a sharpshooter in the war forty years ago he etill believes that he can hold his end up with any of his neighbors when it comes to shooting for turkeys

Returning to the kitchen, Hicam informed his wife of the presence of the stranger in the barnyard and asked her advice as whether or not be should put a bullet through the moose. He told Mrs. hawtelle that he was not quite sure whether it was close or open time on mome, but she stated positively that the privilege of taking such animals was limited to the game commissioner and even be could not take one stoop! for exhibition purposes Mes animals would be declared to take one stoop! for exhibition purposes Mes animals in one's procession, either dead or alive, at the present time of the year was a vicinition of the law and else advised Highs to return to be burn and else advised Highs.

a vicination of the law and obseructivised Hiratito return to the hard and drive the mouse
away before active of the neighbors currenium and characterist if the method of the siBanktelly religionally followed het advice
and west lands to the barrogened. There
was no difficulty it activity the barrows to
the seasts on the jump, but when the fartion stand outpet of the neighbors at abstract
that day, he musticated the mediant to
them. He was houghed at and taid to been
to the law powerful and the facilities of the
topic that have governing each stantest. Herein
view that the real message he finds in his
barrows that the real message he finds it his
barrows and will agent an amountained.

WRITTEN ENDORSEMENTS FROM MORE THAT

8,000 PHYSICIANS

CUBA'S COMING ELECTIONS.

GEN. EMILIO NUNEZ REVIEWS THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Chief Difference Between the Various Partles Concerns the Platt Amen ment -Fatrada Palma and Gen. Masso

HAVANA, Nov. 25 .- With the first election of a Chief Magistrate of this new nation only a few months away and with the practical assurance of independence there has come a weakening of old party lines. Questions that were vital two years ago and less have died and have been forgotten.

The issue now is not one of policie much as one of men. Arrayed for one or other of the leaders will be voters repreenting a population of conflicting ideas but unanimous interests. There are about 900,000 white Cubans

on the island, 400,000 Cuban negroes, 100,-000 Spaniards and 50,000 foreigners of all other races. The negroes are of a higher grade of intelligence and are considered as being more nearly on a footing with the whites than are most of the negroes of the Southern United States. They have fought, hoped and struggled for independence with as much sturdiness as any.

The Spaniards resident in Cuba at the time of the surrender of the island to the United States, who have declared their Cuban citizenship, will enjoy equal rights with the natives, as stipulated in the Treaty of Paris. Foreign-born residents have complied with the regulations are likewise enfranchised.

The crystallization of the leading policies has led to the formation of three partiesthe National, the Republican and the Democratic. The two latter names are fresh from the United States, and mean nothing in so far as the platforms of its two great parties are concerned.

The Republican party comprises a fraction of the patriots who were active in the war against Spain; the Democrats are the survivors of the old Autonomist party, which supported Spain in the war for independence, declaring for allegiance to the mother country, with the privilege of home rule. Spaniards and the old Sp sympathizers largely compose the Democratic organization.

The National party-by far the strongest numerically-is made up of the Cubans who demanded absolute independence. Their platform is practically the same as that of the Republicans; indeed, the two parties are almost one.

The difference is this: The leaders, and not the policies, have been opposed. The Assembly) which followed the Spanish evacuation of the island, was made up of patriots who, while they had the same end in view, favored different men.

The National party organized and claimed Gen. Gomez as its head. The Republi-cans comprised those who broke away on the question of leadership. Gen. Gomez has proved his sincerity and unselfishness, and has won the hearts of all his count . men. To-day he is by far the most popular

man in Cuba. Several times he has refused the candidacy for the office of President. Should remain firm in his determination, the choice of the National party will be Senor Tomas Estrada Palma. He enjoys the confidence of Gen. Gomez, and is high in the esteem of the people of the island. Not long ago I was informed that there was a fusion movement in his favor on foot in Havana. It was to comprise the National and Republican forces, and a fraction

of the Democratic party.

But, in some parts of the island, there has been an understanding between the Democratic and the Republican parties that they shall unite in the support of Gen. Bartolome Masso. Gen. Masso is the head and front of what I might call the anti-Platt Cubans.

He typifies the spirit of revision, which stirred so many when the Platt amendment was put through. Those of the patriots who could brook no interference in the island's affairs are still Revisionists and anti-Platts.

The people of the United States, gen-erally speaking, have but a small idea of how directly and deeply the movements of America politics affect Cuba and its fledgling parties. Indeed, if we examine deeply into the feeling in Cuba we will find that all the platforms and parties and views and dissensions, are sharply divided by that one line, which is not seen and logically, is not supposed exist in Cuba's internal politics-the Platt amendment

In the march of events the controversy over this piece of legislation has been left to old memories. But, none the less, its influence is still felt and supplies the only real issue which has taken definite shape The third clause in the amendment, giving the right to the United States to intervene in case of any trouble in Cuba, or in the event of invasion by the forces of another country, offended two widely different classes of people. On the one hand, the Revisionists were inclined to fight it as a thing in the nature of an unlawful privilege; on the other, the friends of the United States felt aggrieved that that should be demanded which they would willingly give

i.et. Masso, in his manifesto announcing his candidacy for the Presidency, has defined very clearly those features of the Platt amendment as they impress the people of the parties whom he seeks to oneiliate in his support

The Cuban people," he ways, in effect, publicans are in the assendancy in Santa must make it clear that, when the definite | Clara and Matanzae | The many lines and establishment of their sovereign inde- political conditions as apply to the Presipendence becomes possible, they do not propose to give up any portion either of their independence or their severeignty and Democratic ratios will probably flux. Fugion have printed advertisement they should be to the United States, cannot be made to comply with demands that are unwarranted, or put under a servitude | President's practitude to include for in kept up to this time that is uncalled for

He emplantates his belief that Culas should have a more definite understanding as to the extent and the eignificance of the pro- | graft have been elected Precious, a supvisions of the amendment, and he signs percentages could be assured that in the treaty between the two soul. He would endocrow to preserve cordinates. Subm should abtain material trade valuations with the following feature, and he The majority of those who support below

until the final treaty, at least, and then prised. The administration would be an of the amendment as they understand it But the emplorators of tien. Masse are will argent for revision, and torest. I believe be expectational that general of scarcy forcure points. Thereselves a trace a cross as to the future and constants on the bound of finise

first. Mass: representing such policies: no the enablished described have created. not grapher than the twiner they champion He was the last President of the Revolulineary party which existed when the

Mew Publications.

Bew Inblications.

PUBLISHERS' SPECIAL of Sets and Odd Volumes preparatory to making new editions

sets are complete, printed on good paper and well bound. less than regular retail prices. All

DICKENS: 15 vols. \$4.50 net SCOTT: 12 vols.

THACKERAY: 10 vols. \$3.00 met RVING: 6 vols. ELIOT: 6 vols. \$1.80 met MACAULAY'S 5 vols. \$1.50 met GIBBON'S 5 vols. \$1.50 net GREEN'S 4 vols. \$1.20 net HUGO:
Les Miserables 2 vols. 60C. net McCARTHY'S
History of Our Own Times 60C. net

PRESCOTT'S: PRESCOTT'S: 2 vols. 60C. net Predinand & Isabella 2 vols. 60C net We have 3,400 ODD VOLUMES of above sets, each

volume complete in itself, which we offer 20°. at the very low price of Eliot: Adam Bede, Mill on the Floss, Romola, Daniel Deronda, Middle-march. The following is a list of some of the titles:

Thackeray: Vanity Fair, Newcomes, Pendennis, Henry Esmond, Virginians, Adventures of Philip, Christmas Book, Paris Sketch Book, Roundabout Papers.

Irving: Sketch Book, Columbus, Mahomet. Dickens: Pickwick Papers, David Copperfield, Bleak House, Dombey & Son, Great Expectations, Oliver Twist, Christmas Stories, Son, Great E Little Dorritt.

The Monastery—The Abbot, in I vol. Redgauntlet—The Pirate, in I vol. Fair Maid of Perth—The Antiquary, in I vol. Guy Mannering—Anne of Gelerstein, in I vol. Fortunes of Nigel—Count Robert of Paris, in 1 vol. Kenilworth—St. Ronan's Well, in 1 vol. Waverley—Woodstock, in 1 vol. Black Dwarf—Old Mortality, in 1 vol. Ivanhoe—The Talisman, in 1 vol. Bride of Lammermoor—Surgeon's Daughter, in 1 vol. Peveril of the Peak—The Betrothed,

Special Offer—Only 20 Copies.

Rand & McNally's Standard Atlas of the World-latest Editions with Census of 1900—the best Atlas published. Subscription edition of same work sells for \$20.00

Our Price, \$7.50.

PUBLISHERS' BOOK SHOP 89 Chambers St.

Washington Capital City

By Rufus Rockwell Wilson

Washington is treated throughout as the political and social heart of the country, and coincident with its rise from a straggling hamlet in the woods to a centre of authority and pleasure is carried forward the story of the political development of the American nation, both phases of the subject being set off by an abundance of apt and illuminating

Illustrated, 2 vols., crown 8vo. Cloth, \$3.50 net; half levant, \$7.50 net.

The **Thomas Jefferson**

By William E. Curtis Mayo W. Hazletine, in the New York Sun, says: "A useful and Julian Hawthorne says: "At the close we feel we know everything about

New York World says; "A graphic pen picture of a character as interesting round as he is great in history.

Illustrated

Decorated Cloth \$2.00, net

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia

day. He is the soldier more than the state as | CHERRY TREE ENDLESS CHAIN man, and on that fact he chiefly relies for LIS BUILDING

Senor Tomas Estrada Palma is the tatesman rather than the soldier. Clear la my opinion he is likely to be elected ion Gomez's support will have a tremend-

vill begin late in December, and reach employment and as their only duty is conclusion about February The G : craors of provinces will first be inflate for then Representatives to the Protocial. the end of the year the cherry tree of Assemblies, and then Deputies to the pany's expense account for clerk hire rought National House. The he internal electron follows, and the Presidential control. The National party is strongest in fear

dontial contact govern the miles obce In the province of Harmon the Separations

Faims are willing to drop the anotheretry financial and comburgal affairs of the reconstruction one made it would also be gate. As they stand to day, Sector Points and the content of the country are practically to Master representative costs.

Squares brothing to a filturel filterner. From the Francis Francis Court and Congress Wigness Francis Start 20 September 140 Symmetric war began. He was the firmt and successful fight for freedom. He made the first the content the firmt and successful fight for freedom. He made the way into the country, unimming with hope and executed from the manufacture, and the manufacture, and the manufacture of t A Southern Scheme Gives #5 a Week 10

Girl Who Makes a Payment of \$12 COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30. - According its present rate of increase, within est wise leader, the people of Cubs have months the Amos Owens Cherry Tree Convery reason for their confidence in him | pany of Henrietta, N. C., should have 10,000 girl cleries in its employ, with a monthly pay roll of \$200,000, and should have soil excess observy trees at 20 cents each

To these girls is guaranteed permanent well be a half million a month

It saves the expense of mantana offices for this enormous force, as the gir the six provinces Santiago, Havana, work at home. Before being employed Camaguey and Pinar del file. The Re- I each young woman, as an earnest of a termet," pays \$12 for mixty placery too By some persons this payment might regarded as the most important frames For some time past newspapers in the

with an idea of controlling the minor officers. this scheme. Only girls were wanted a-One the content are not the real time permanent employment to their force was promised All promises have But the worldy newspapers through a

ornigh transfer of accompany from the the State appear this neck with discoun-I nited Status. Premany that Schot Paints, time of the seasone. The entripole is compared with the Miller has per con-

At service that the pass has taken you fully with thousands of young waters bowd meany for their own one and to wit Above are few assessor for profitation were Attitud \$19 required have superced their serious of Accompany riothing or have over

that anytings of strate-by go this the thousantin back been so in and are writing themsends of commercial beithts a day to other gorks to all pure Aller consists y

The sumpany is said to be yearned the formula of the actors to be existed.
Although the expenses for the cirprinty furnishme Hy startesponderets At Attunued the expension for the rivers are tors ground, periage \$25,000 a mounth the invariage, Incurate of the continuously to creasing marginer of twelve-doing order country in from new applicants here here to also also if the output. But in the tensor of things there must be a jarring break to this could be country.